2000-603117/58 1999.03.12 1999-1011169(+1999DE-1011169) (2000.09.14) C07C B05 C03 E15 BADI 1999.03.12 *DE 19911169-A1

B(10-F2) C(10-F2) E(10-F2A1) N(3-F) .1

45/65, 49/587, 49/597, 49/607

catalytic gas-phase dehydrogenation of saturated analog in presence of little or no oxygen for use as pharmaceutical or agrochemical intermediate, by Alpha, beta-unsaturated cyclic ketone preparation in high yield

C2000-180608

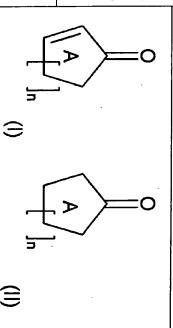
Addnl. Data: FISCHER R, PINKOS R

NOVELTY

250-600°C, in presence of 0-0.5 moles of oxygen per mole of (II), using a catalyst of BET surface more than 0.5 m²/g. catalytic dehydrogenation of saturated cyclic ketones (II) is effected at Preparation of α, β-unsaturated cyclic ketones (I) by gas-phase

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

oxygen per mole of (II), using a catalyst of BET surface more than 0.5 gas-phase catalytic dehydrogenation of saturated cyclic ketones of formula (II) is effected at 250-600°C, in presence of 0-0.5 moles of Preparation of α , β -unsaturated cyclic ketones of formula (I) by



n = 1-10;

rings A are optionally substituted.

cyclopentenone or cyclohexenone respectively. (I) are intermediates cyclopentanone or cyclohexanone (both claimed), to give for pharmaceuticals or plant protectants. The process is especially used for dehydrogenation of

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ADVANTAGE

Under the present conditions (I) can be prepared continuously in high yield by a simple, industrially applicable gas-phase process, without the risk of uncontrollable decomposition or explosion.

EXAMPLE

Cyclopentenone was added at 20 ml per hour to 20 NL per hour of nitrogen and passed at over 100 ml of catalyst comprising zinc exide of BET surface 15 m²/g at 500°C. The effluent gas was condensed by cooling and analyzed by gas chromatography. The composition was 67 wt. % cyclopentanone and 29 wt. % cyclopentenone.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS

Organic Chemistry - Preferred Process: Reaction is carried out in presence of 0-0.2 (preferably 0-0.1) moles of oxygen per mole of (II), under a pressure of 0.1-10 bars, in presence of water. Inorganic Chemistry - Preferred Catalysts: The catalysts are oxides, preferably containing or consisting of oxides of metals of Groups 2-14 (especially Groups 7-12).

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